

WHEN INDICATIONS—SUNDAY—Fair weather.

THE GREAT EVENT

FINE BALL-PLAYING

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT CELEBRATION

LABOR - DAY CELEBRATION

Better still for the Most People,

The Continuous Cut-Price Sale

ALL LIGHT-WEIGHT CLOTHING,

One-Fifth Off.

ALL LIGHT-COLORED STIFF AND SOFT HATS,

One-Fourth Off.

ALL STRAW HATS,

One-Third Off.

Thousands of Hats and Hundreds of Suits of Clothes sold.

Some left yet. Come get 'em.

THE WHOLE

BLINDS

20 W. Wash. St.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Cheap Dry Goods

WE ARE COMPELLED TO SELL

In Ten Days we change to 40 NORTH ILLINOIS street, and will not move any goods from our present location.

Hill, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, or Hope Muslin . . . 7 1/2c
9-4 best Peppercorn Sheeting, bleached . . . 22c
Best 51 Bedspreads . . . 70c
50c Red Table Linen . . . 25c
65c Unbleached Table Linen . . . 40c
Four pieces Plain or Red Bordered Linen . . . 15c
Ladies' 25c quality Fast-black Hose . . . 15c
Mens' 40 and 50c goods, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2 and 7, choice . . . 10c
Saxony Yarns, 5c; Scotch Yarns, 10c; Belding's Spool Silk . . . 3c
\$1 New York Mills Laundered Shirts . . . 65c
\$1 1/2 New Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies or Gents . . . 5c

OUR ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN 40 PER CENT.

BLINDS

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, ETC.

A full line of all kinds of Building Material. Buy where you can get everything at lowest prices.

Yard and Mill both sides Georgia street, West of Tennessee.

H. COBURN.

6 PER CENT. MONEY

We are prepared to make loans on Indianapolis real estate in sums of \$1,000, or more, at 6 per cent, the borrower having the privilege to pre-pay all or part of the same on any semi-annual interest day.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.,

86 East Market Street.

ART GOODS.

H. LIEBER & CO.'S

ART EMPORIUM,

33 South Meridian St.

THE ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

Its Spirit Sharply Manifested by Its Prompt Action on the Cretan Incident.

Very Strong Efforts to Bring Spain Into the Agreement, and Thus Surround France and Hold Russian Intrigues in Check.

Visits of the Russian Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to Berlin.

The Great Ruler of All the Russias in Mortal Terror of a Crowd—Patrick Egan in Chili—The Maybrick Excitement Waning.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA CHECKED.

Secret of the Prompt Action of the Powers on the Cretan Question.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]
LONDON, Aug. 10.—Among the first fruits of England's attachment to the triple alliance are the cessation of the Servo-Bulgarian preparations against the simultaneous suspension of the Cretan uprising. The swiftness of the combined diplomatic action of England, Germany, Austria and Italy upon the Cretan question, as propounded by the Greek note to the powers, is the result of a previous understanding of the powers with Turkey on united action in the East. The Greek note, which threatened armed intervention in Crete, inspired as it was by Russia, met with a decisive response from the four powers within two days. There is nothing in modern history like it for rapidity of diplomatic action, with a straightforward assertion of definite policy. The Porte, in a circular note received here to-night, issued under the concert of the four powers, repudiated the charges of the Greek note that Turkish misrule is solely responsible for the Cretan insurrection. It asserts that the reforms demanded by the Christians have been ready and complete, and that the people would remain peaceful if they were not incited by Greek agitators. The Porte's response does not allow to the leading power of the argument on which the four powers depend for the settlement of the Cretan troubles, namely, that Christian governments with a view to the Christian and Moslem conflict, elected by the people, shall constitute the government after the present troubles are over. A semi-official article in the Journal De St. Petersburg admits that the promptitude of the decision of the powers has prevented the movement from assuming proportions which would menace the peace of Europe, and that the Servian government's abandonment of the Cretan cause of all the other powers have due to the influence of Prince Bismarck's league of peace. Only a portion of the reserves is now ordered out for formal inspection. The diplomatic action spurs the foreign office here with brighter hopes of drawing Spain into the league. The Italian government, with its relations with the Spanish than has Germany, has been intrusted with the carrying on of the negotiations at Madrid, and sends Signor Crispien as special envoy. If Signor Crispien succeeds in perfecting an arrangement similar to that with England, Prince Bismarck will have so, raised France with a circle of powers hostile to a war of revenge as to guarantee permanent peace and a probable reduction of the armament.

Uneasy About Russia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—The troubles in Crete are causing considerable uneasiness in both the British and Berlin foreign offices, owing to the opportunity they give Russia for playing the part of Christian protector in joining with Greece to force Turkey to ameliorate the condition of the Cretan Christians, who have been persecuted by the hands of the Turkish administrators. The men appointed to administer the Cretan islands are charged with the duty of every species of bribery to collect the taxes and in addition their own exactions by which they receive enormous sums for the sums they have to pay to the palace at Constantinople, through whom the taxes are collected and hope to retain it. It is admitted that the general disorder and misgovernment which has prevailed there since the revolution has caused many hitherto peaceful citizens to follow the lead of the wilder revolutionary spirits and commit crimes which may be disastrous to the peace of Europe.

Newspaper Opinions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
VIENNA, Aug. 10.—The Vienna Neue Presse declares that Russia is not likely to use Crete as a pretext for an outbreak because she is not ready for action, but for a momentary underground work in the Balkans is completed. Crete or any other minor excuse will be sufficient to start the Russian war machine. The Pan Slavist press unhesitatingly harp upon Lord Salisbury's former denunciation of Russia as a pretext for action, but for a momentary underground work in the Balkans is completed. Crete or any other minor excuse will be sufficient to start the Russian war machine. The Pan Slavist press unhesitatingly harp upon Lord Salisbury's former denunciation of Russia as a pretext for action, but for a momentary underground work in the Balkans is completed. Crete or any other minor excuse will be sufficient to start the Russian war machine.

VISITS OF ROYALTY.

Emperor William Home Again—Visit of the Austrian Emperor and the Czar to Berlin.
[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]
BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Emperor William and Prince Henry arrived at Wilhelmstrasse this afternoon, and immediately proceeded by special train to Berlin. Prince and Princess Bismarck came to Wilhelmstrasse from Varzin to-night. The Emperor's impressions of England, as freely made known through his mother, the empress, are enthusiastically appreciative. Writing to his mother from his horse house, the Emperor's naval review at Spithead, the Emperor described the magnificent view of the line of English war ships, ten miles long passing by the shore, as a surprising proof of the tremendous strength of Great Britain, conveying new ideas of her preponderance of power throughout the world. The Emperor's sojourn at Osborne has certainly tended to renew the friendships previously existing between the members of the two royal families. Queen Victoria sent a telegram to the empress describing the happiness she experienced at the Emperor's presence, and the warmth of feeling he showed toward herself and her children. The empress, in responding, thanked her mother for the good news, which she received with deep joy. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Berlin, which is arranged for the end of September, will seal the renewal of family cordiality. The empress came to-day from Potsdam, and Princess Henry, with her husband, from Darmstadt, to meet their husbands here.

TOMMY HICKEY'S GOOD LUCK.

A Twelve-Year-Old New York Fair Falls Heir to a Comfortable Fortune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A twelve-year-old boy named "Tommy" Hickey, of the Fourth ward, Hoboken, has fallen heir to several thousand dollars. The boy's parents never did much for the boy, and when they died, about eight months ago, within a few weeks of each other, he was left destitute and dependent on the charity of neighbors. The lad's parents resided at No. 62 Adam street, and when death took them from him he wandered about his native city, sleeping at night in barrels, wood-yards and hallways. Being a bright lad, the neighbors gave him a few shillings, and he was able to get some work. A few months ago Tommy was sent to the Hudson County Almshouse at Snake Hill. But he did not stay there long. He was taken to Brooklyn to-day and looked after by the brothers of St. Francis College until arrangements are completed for his departure for Ireland.

The Flux Epidemic.

CLEVELAND, Ill., Aug. 10.—The State Board of Health has ascertained that thirty persons have died from flux and dysentery at Warsaw, and that 222 cases have been under treatment. The disease is still prevalent, but is yielding to treatment.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla never before equalled in its present daily record of marvelous cures.

hagn. Numbers of Russian detectives have already been stationed at Berlin. Stettin about two hours from Berlin. The Russian embassy assert that the Czar intends to hold a limited reception at the embassy, and the lavishly preparations that are being made confirm the statement. Workmen are engaged day and night in decorating the interior of the building.

PATRICK EGAN.

The New Minister to Chili Makes a Warm Speech on the Occasion of His Presentation.
SANTIAGO, Aug. 10.—Minister Egan was presented to the President of Chili to-day. Upon being introduced, he said: "In presenting my credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, it is my duty to address your excellency a few words expressive of the kindly feeling which the people of my country entertain for the patriotic, the gallant, the progressive and the generous-hearted people of Chili, and over whose destinies as chief magistrate you have been called upon to preside. That feeling is one of very highest esteem and most sincere friendship, and it is the earnest desire of my government that the cordial relations now prevailing between the two countries may never be destroyed. The commercial congress to assemble in Washington in October next, at which I am glad to know, Chili has already decided to send a representative, and it is the earnest desire of my government that the cordial relations now prevailing between the two countries may never be destroyed. The commercial congress to assemble in Washington in October next, at which I am glad to know, Chili has already decided to send a representative, and it is the earnest desire of my government that the cordial relations now prevailing between the two countries may never be destroyed."

ON THE WANE.

The Maybrick Excitement Has Passed Its Climax—She Had Seven Proposals.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—The hysterical phase of the Maybrick case, the agitation for the overthrow of the judgment of the court, has reached its climax and is on the wane. The idea of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, signed by members of the House of Commons, praying for a reprieve, has been abandoned, most of the sympathetic Commoners having arrived at the conclusion that a conflict between the legislative and judicial branches of the government would be unseemly. It is asserted upon authority that Justice Stephen being convinced of the woman's guilt, will resign from the bench in the event of her reprieve by the House of Commons. Secretary of the Home Office, Mr. Stansfeld, in view of the petitions already prepared for presentation to him, is studying the evidence carefully and is also in communication with Justice Stephen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Attorney General on the legal aspects of the case. The fact that Mrs. Maybrick received seven proposals, in view of the fact that she was a widow, is a circumstance which is not to be overlooked. It is a circumstance which is not to be overlooked. It is a circumstance which is not to be overlooked.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Tumultuous Proceedings in the Course of the Boulanger Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Procureur-general, continuing his arraignment of General Boulanger before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to-day, charged Boulanger with having tried to corrupt M. Goron, Chief of Public Safety, and M. Thomas, Commissioner of the Paris Police, and with having received a commission on purchases of coffee for the use of the army. When the address of the Procureur-general was finished, M. Buffet asked leave to speak. The President refused to allow M. Buffet to speak, and a prolonged tumult ensued. When order was restored the President explained that the charges were discussed in secret committee. The court then resolved itself into a secret committee, but before the committee could meet, M. Buffet, of the Right, offered a motion declaring the court incompetent to try Boulanger. The motion and the charges will be debated on Monday.

Austrian Textile Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is not reasonable to assume that the collapse of the strike of the workmen in the textile factories at Brunn, Austria, indicates a breakdown in the movement for higher wages which is going on in nearly all points of central Europe. There are in Brunn seventy cotton and woolen mills, employing about fifteen thousand persons, and of these fourteen thousand recently struck against the present scale of wages. Twenty wooden factories seven thousand men afterwards resumed work. An equal number, therefore, are continuing the strike. The men average 40 hours per week, women receiving only 2 1/2 francs. The strike is not likely to end under these circumstances, the workmen should make a strenuous effort to increase their wages.

Germany Has a Big Deficit.

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BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The imperial budget disclosed a deficit of 20,000,000 marks. This is due to the decline in the yield of the reformed sugar taxes, which is 24,000,000 marks under the estimates. The reformed taxes burden the domestic sugar consumption with 20,000,000 marks without increasing the country's revenue. The coming budget will be further burdened with a demand for 5,000,000 marks to alter canons for the use of the army.

Chamberlain Opposes Churchill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—Joseph Chamberlain delivered a speech at a garden party in Birmingham, this evening, in which he took occasion to sue the Parliaments efforts to obtain home rule for Ireland. He said that he was opposed to the candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill, and that he would strike a blow for the union. He also denounced the policy of the liberals.

Cable Notes.

The Shah will attend the Austrian military maneuvers in Galicia.
The Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is suffering from illness of the brain.
In the suit of Higgins against Alice Woodhall a verdict has been given for the plaintiff.

The Anti-Slavery Conference at Lucerne has been abandoned, and Cardinal Lavigerie has taken his departure for Paris.

The chief of the Russian Socialists have called a general assembly at Nuremberg to organize for the electoral campaign.
The German Socialists have decided to send representatives to the Silesian mines to arrange for concerted action. The anti-slavery conference at Lucerne has been abandoned, and Cardinal Lavigerie has taken his departure for Paris.

A petition has been presented to the court by the Matthews for winding up of the affairs of the Newfound Copper Company.

The Matthews are creditors of the firm to the amount of \$250,000.
The small arms and smokeless powder recently adopted by the Austrian military authorities, have been thoroughly tested. An eight-mile rifle pierced an iron plate one inch thick, at a distance of 100 yards, with perfect ease.
It is announced that the Kaiser and the Queen conversed unreservedly upon the subject of the marriage of Princess Victoria, of Wales, to the Prussian Prince Frederick-Louis.

The Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, referring to the statement of General Boulanger that he used the secret fund to buy the right to inspect the papers of the military attaché of the German legation, says that Colonel Villame, while at the legation, had been in the act of copying documents. This is the only foundation for General Boulanger's story.

The Shah has scattered broadcast, during his continental tour, the various orders of Persia, apparently without the slightest regard for the rights of others.

In this respect, is apparently, illustrated by the appearance of a premier-dansse on the Vienna stage last evening, conspicuously wearing the ribbon of the Lion and the Sun, the gift of the "king of kings."
Sudden Death at Columbus.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—George E. Arnold, aged about sixty-eight years, and formerly one of this country's most prominent citizens and business men, dropped dead while sitting in a chair at his

home in this city, late this evening. He was found by his wife, and apparently had been dead about two hours when discovered. He had been out walking on the street early in the afternoon, and seemed to be in his usual health. His sudden death is supposed to have been caused by paralysis of the heart. The deceased's son, Ad Arnold, a prominent position in the government printing office at Washington.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

Tragedy at Shelbyville Arising from a Drunken Quarrel—The Murderers Under Arrest.
SHELBYVILLE, Aug. 10.—Edward Stanford, who has been a resident of Fairland for the past few weeks, was killed last night in a drunken quarrel with his brothers-in-law, Joseph, Albert and David Sils. The men have been thrashing in the neighborhood, and bad blood was engendered between Stanford and the Sils brothers. Last night they met in Fairland, and after becoming intoxicated, started down the C. & I. St. L. & C. railroad, when a general quarrel ensued. David Sils threw a stone, striking Stanford on the head and knocking him down. The three brothers then jumped on him, inflicting brutal injuries on the head and face. The men then fled, and Stanford was taken home, where he lingered until 7:30 this morning, when death came to his relief. Constable Richey went to Fairland at an early hour this morning, where he arrested the three murderers and brought them here, where they were lodged in the jail. A preliminary trial will be held Sept. 9. Stanford was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Two of the Sils boys are about thirty years old, and the other twenty.

COMMANDER WARNER TALKS.

No Clash of Authority Between Himself and the Department Commanders.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Commander W. A. Warner, of the G. A. R., arrived in the city this morning with the returning Sioux Indian commission. He was at once visited by large numbers of G. A. R. men, who were anxious to ascertain his views regarding the National Encampment at Milwaukee and his attitude in relation to the recent meeting of department commanders in this city.

He says: "I have repeatedly stated that the railroad rates are unjust and inexorable. The encampment will be a large one, but, of course, the attendance will not be as large, nearly as it would have been. Gen. Martin had a right to call a reunion of the soldiers of this State at such time and place as he deemed proper. I have not issued an order commanding the comrades to attend the encampment. All I have done is to advise them to do so. I have no authority to command the comrades to attend the National Encampment at Milwaukee. Certainly, the department commanders have as much, but no more authority in this matter than the commander-in-chief. I certainly concede to them the same honesty of purpose and the desire for the welfare of the order that I claim for myself. Some of the commanders have advised the change in the encampment to some other place, and I have no objection to that. To what city would we go? None has extended an invitation. Milwaukee has provided the money and performed the labor necessary to hold the encampment of all comrades who shall attend. No other city has intimated to me that it is ready to do what Milwaukee has done. There is and can be no feeling between the department commanders who have advised comrades to stay at home and myself."

Low Rate from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—As intimated in the joint notice of Chairman Blanchard and Abbott, sent to the Milwaukee committee in charge of G. A. R. affairs, a rate of \$7.50 from Cincinnati to Milwaukee and return is announced by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Monon routes, which will be available by the G. A. R. posts of southern Ohio and Kentucky. This action is said to be the result of the reduced rates made by the Pennsylvania Company between terminal points in the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association. The Central Traffic Association having announced that a rate of one dollar and 75 cents for a round trip between Chicago and St. Louis would be in effect, it is necessary that this rate of \$7.50 be given the G. A. R. the rate being made up of the \$5 to Chicago and the \$2.50 from Chicago to Milwaukee.

CUT HIS HEAD OPEN.

A Drunken Quarrel at New Albany Ends in Homicide.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 10.—A dispute about some money between Frank Arbuckle, a brick-layer, white, and William Beach, resulted in homicide on the river front, at about 6 o'clock this evening. Beach claimed that Arbuckle owed him money for helping him on a house, which Arbuckle denied. Both men passed. Arbuckle finally drew his revolver and fired several shots at Beach, none of which took effect. Beach finally secured a hatchet, and disarming Arbuckle, cut his head open in several places, death ensuing almost instantly. Both were drunk. Beach is now in jail.

Light on Boston-Brown Mystery.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of Gideon F. Brown, the senior partner of the firm of Brown, Stevens & Clark, and treasurer of the Riverside and Oswego corporation, has been lightened to the extent of the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 8. Mr. Brown, a well-known wood-dealer here, says he met Brown at Albany, N. Y., at 8 A. M. Wednesday on the train that left Boston Tuesday night. Mr. Brown has known Brown for years. At the time of meeting Brown Mr. Brown was not aware of the trouble at the Oswego mills. Mr. Brown did not appear in any way other than usual, and carried a big bag.

Lawyer Dickinson, counsel for the embargo of Brown, is now in the city, and is waiting for resolution in behalf of his clients to-day.

The petition is voluntary as far as Mr. Stevens and Mr. Clark are concerned, and involuntary as relating to Mr. Brown.
Wet Seasons for the Northwest.
JANESVILLE, N. D., Aug. 10.—Prof. Warren Upham, member of the United States geological survey, who has been in the Northwest for the past four years, and has made extensive examination of Dakota weather conditions, states positively that farmers at the Northwest can pick up their courage, as the end of the dry period is at hand, and the next season will soon bring the Northwest back to normal conditions. This has proven an emboldening factor, and occurs over an average range of ten or twelve years.

Banker Rawson's Murderer Released.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Wm. Ralph Lee, the boy who shot his stepfather, banker Stephen Rawson, on Sunday morning in the fall of 1887, as Rawson was coming out of church, was released from the jail this morning. Lee had been in the pen for a term of eighteen months, and his release was a surprise to many. He will leave for New York on Monday, and will join his mother.

Gold Found in Minnesota.

HASTINGS, MINN., Aug. 10.—William Sondermann, a brick manufacturer, having noticed the appearance of gold in a kiln of brick opened in his yard on Thursday, had a sample of the ore analyzed by a St. Paul chemist, with the result that it was found to contain gold. The expense of working the bed is comparatively nothing, and Mr. Sondermann will seek wealth in the end.

Allen's Partner Discharged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Ferdinand Hoffe, the inventor who was arrested for complicity in the stealing of the Erie street railway, was discharged from custody on that charge in the Tombs Police Court to-day, but held in \$5,000 bail as a witness.

Yeldell Acquired.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—The trial of John Yeldell, alias Rev. Fleming, of Pittsburg, for the murder committed in 1884, has been in progress at Edgefield all day, and has ended by a verdict of acquittal.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Reed Seems to Have the Best of It with the Solid New York Delegation.

Congressman McKinley and His Friends, However, Though They Are Not Saying Very Much, Are Doing Considerable Hard Work.

Comptroller Lacey Says the National Banking System Is Growing in Favor.

Why Some of the Older Banks Have Given It Up—The Showing Made by the August Crop Reports—Miscellaneous Washington News.

REED'S CHANCES ARE BRIGHT.

Apparently He Has the Best of the Speakership Struggle—No Danger of Revolt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Of the speakership candidates, Major McKinley is the only one now in town. Mr. McKinley is not saying much, but in the language of the people of Dakota "he is saving a great deal of wood." His correspondence is quite voluminous, and his lieutenants are working industriously in his interest in all directions. Some of his intimate friends, and those who are backing him for the first place in the contest to come off in December or November, as the case may be, assure your correspondent that the Major's strength will surprise the other candidates for the speakership. But it is admitted on all hands that the vote of the State of New York will prove a very powerful factor in deciding this contest.

Just after the close of the last session of Congress Mr. Beiden, the member from Syracuse, invited his Republican colleagues to dine with him at the Arlington House here, and at that dinner it was decided that the New York State delegation should stand as a unit for the officers of the House who might be agreed upon at that time. Names were not mentioned, and the matter was left to the discretion of the gentlemen present to any particular candidate, then, the idea being that the caucus should govern, and that whoever should be so fortunate as to secure a majority of votes of the New York delegation in caucus should have the delegation as a unit. Since that dinner it has been learned that a careful canvass has been made of the representatives from that State in the next House, and that Congressman Reed has at least two-thirds of the votes.

Besides this, Mr. Reed is understood to have the most cordial support of two powerful members of the Pennsylvania delegation, namely, Messrs. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and Bayne, of Pittsburgh. These gentlemen will, without doubt, be able to carry almost the solid delegation of that State with them to Mr. Reed, and this will give the Fine Free-State man a practically solid endorsement from the East.

The fight, without doubt, at present lies between Burrows, McKinley and Reed, with the chances strong for McKinley. However, the narrow margin by which the Republicans hold the House, and the somewhat antagonistic feeling which exists in some quarters against Mr. Reed, may lead to the selection of a dark horse, and in that event either Cannon, of Illinois, or Henderson, of Iowa, would loom up conspicuous.

The talk about a Southern revolt is amusing. Mr. Browder, of North Carolina, who proposes to run a little side-show campaign all to himself, will not have enough followers to give him any hold on the balance of power. The fact that the four new States will, in all probability, add at least four to the Republican majority, will rob the Browder revolt of any formidableness and practically assure an early organization with the Republicans solely in command. The latest report in the New York Herald of today is to the effect that the four Missouri Congressmen propose to bolt the caucus and to side with Browder. It is utterly without foundation, all four of the Republicans from that State having expressed their determination to abide by any action which the caucus may take. In fact all the reports to the effect that there will be any difficulty of the part of the Republicans in organizing the House arises from the desire of the opposition that this may be the case. But there is every reason to believe that while there will be a spirited contest for the speakership this contest will be carried on in the most friendly spirit, and the outcome will be settled by the majority as usual.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Lacey Says the System Is Improving—Why Some Centers Prefer State Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—"Is it true that there is any considerable falling off in the number of national banks in the country?" The question was asked of Comptroller Lacey. He replied: "It is not true. On the contrary, there are more national banks to-day than there ever were before in the history of the government. We are chartering them daily, and the national banking business seems to be in thriving condition."

"Is it not true that some of the older banks are throwing up their hands and saying, 'Yes, it has happened that a number of national banks in the larger cities have decided to discontinue their business as national institutions, and to go on under State charters?'"

"What reason do you assign for this, Mr. Lacey?"

"Well, there are many reasons. One of them is that when the national banking system was first organized a considerable credit could be made out of circulation bonds which were first purchased at low rates, which drew 4 1/2 or 6 per cent. interest. Interest on the bonds was then reduced, and the banks were enabled to make money by turning out the bills which were issued to them upon the deposit of these bonds. Now, however, bonds command a high market interest rate, and the profits of circulation are comparatively meagre. One of the reasons for the falling off in the number of national banks is that no one bank should be permitted to receive from the bank more than 10 per cent. of the bank's capital. This has proven an embarrassing factor to many of the larger commercial banks, like Buffalo, for instance. A bank of 500,000 would have occasion to borrow 50,000, and this would cost it a few days, say a hundred thousand dollars. There has never been a national bank in the city with a capital of a million, and the banks have been obliged to go to State institutions to get this money. Under the State law a bank is not restricted in the amount of money it can borrow, and it is more convenient to carry a large balance under the State charter. But in the West, in the new and growing towns of the Territories, and the frontier States, the national banking system holds its own. There is a stability about the word national which is taking to itself, and the law is a safeguard to them. The result is that we are constantly issuing charters for banks in the West, and in this respect Washington Territory shows surprising growth. No," continued Mr. Lacey, "there is no reason to think that the national banking system is falling into disrepute. Its regulations have been on the basis of State acts in several instances, notably in the case of my own State, Michigan, where the State banking law is almost identical in the matter of restrictions and inspection with the national banking law."

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

Wheat and Corn Improving.

Large Yields, Though Some Rain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—High season reports of the Department of Agriculture make the condition of wheat 81.2; spring 77.0.